

A FAMILIAR INSTRUCTIVE
DIALOGUE,

Which happened last Week at
A Tavern near the *Royal Exchange*,

BETWEEN

An eminent Merchant of *Dunkirk*, one
of their great Politicians there,

AND

An *English* Member of Parliament, &c.

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At a Tavern near the *Royal Exchange*,

BETWEEN

An eminent Merchant of *Dunkirk*, one
of their great Politicians there,

AND

An *English* Member of Parliament; who
became acquainted with him in that
Town, when their Embarkations were
so much talk'd of, in Favour of the
YOUNG CHEVALIER, &c.

WHEREIN

A great deal of the Political Designs of
the Court of *France*, with many other
Affairs regarding *Great - Britain*, and
touching the present imaginary Peace, are
set in a true Light.

DESIGNED

For the timely Information of the Publick, against
the next Meeting of the Parliament.

AND

Humbly address'd to all true *English* Members.

By a CITIZEN of LONDON.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year 1748.

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A TALKING INSTRUMENT
DIALOGUE

Which happened last Week

At a Tavern near the Exchange

BETWEEN

An eminent Merchant of London, and
of their great Physicians there,

AND

An English Member of Parliament; who
became acquainted with him in that
Town, when their Ambassadors were
so much talk'd of in Favour of the
Young Chevalier, &c.



A great deal of the
the Court of London, and
Affairs regarding
touching the present imaginary Peace, are
set in a true Light.

RESIDED

For the timely Information of the Publick, against
the most affecting of the Parliament.

AND

Handly addressed to all true English Members.

By a Citizen of LONDON.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year 1743.



A

DIALOGUE, &c.

Member.



H! Monsieur! —
my good Friend ;
I am heartily glad
to see you : How
have you done this
long time?

French Merchant. O! Lord! Sir; your
most obedient Servant; how are you, Sir,
this great while? And how does your
Lady and Family?

Member. We are all well, Sir; and I
hope you left your's so, with the rest of
our Friends in *Dunkirk*.

Merchant. Sir, they all give ten thou-
sand Compliments to you; and charged
me to find you out, if possible.

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Member.

Member. I assure you my whole Business into the City to-day was to enquire for you ; for I fancy'd you would be here, upon this Suspension of Arms ; and I was resolved to be before-hand with you : For, upon my Word, I shall never forget the Favours received from you and your's.

Merchant. Oh! Sir!—— you mock me ; for God's Sake, let alone all Ceremonies ; and, *par Dieu*, as we say in our Country, I am ravished to see you in such good Health ; but, Sir, I had lost your Directions, and was vexed to Death about it ; but, Thanks to good Fortune, I have you here ; and am resolved to be convinced of it, by drinking a hearty Bottle with you ; and then, Sir, I hope we shall be as happy as we used to be together.

Member. With all my Heart old Friend, for I want abundance of Talk with you, and insist upon your Dining with me as often as you can during your Stay here ; I will shew you my House, which you may command as your own.

Merchant. You do me great Honour Sir ; but you was always obliging and generous,

generous, which we have often mentioned since you left us.

Member. Well Sir ; but I hope you will dine with me at this Tavern to-day.

Merchant. Yes Sir, that I will, if I had all the Business in the World upon my Hands.

Member. Then I will bespeak Dinner, and am glad I shall have so much of your Company for the first Time.

Merchant. That is a Happiness to me Sir.

Member. But, pray Monsieur, what is become of all your *Embarkations* now, which you used to make so much Rout about, when you had such Hopes of seeing me here so long ago ?

Merchant. Why Sir, ——— that Affair is quite asleep again at present, and I suppose such Things are but little thought of here, tho' you know we had a great Hurry about it that Time at *Dunkirk*.

Member. Yes, yes, I remember all that very well ; but pray what is become now of your *Brave Young Chevalier*, as you used to call him ?

Merchant. He is at *Paris* Sir, and very well, and lives very *Grand* there.

Member. At *Paris* ! What has he to do there ? Your Court does not seem to shew any Inclination to do what he expected from them, or at least it appears so here ; and it is said, that he will be ordered away soon, if it is not so already.

Merchant. That may happen Sir ; but at the same time he may return again whenever the Court pleases ; and I assure you he *rides Post* as well as any Man alive ; but in short Sir, that *Gentleman's* Affairs at our Court is a very great Mystery ; it is like the Tide, for it ebbs and flows ; and like that too, may at some time or other overflow the Banks ; but at this time all is silent on that Score, and nothing talked of but Peace, Peace ; and yet a great many People of Penetration ~~among~~ us believe it will be no Peace at last ; or, if any, that it cannot be of long Duration ; it being next to impossible, to please such a Number of People, who have such extraordinary and opposite Demands.

Member. I am pretty much of your opinion, Monsieur ; that if any kind of Peace should be patched up now, it cannot be a lasting one ; for among such Numbers of Breaches as are to be stopt there

there may very well be some Holes left to creep out of, occasionally; and I think it a most difficult Piece of Work to please such a Number of ambitious People, as are concerned, at one Congress, or in one Year: But, Monsieur, I remember you used to be a violent hot *Jacobite* at home, and said that nothing could hinder that Affair from succeeding, first or last, and so forth, you know.

Merchant. Ah!—*Diab!e*, Sir! What? do you remember that? Well, Sir, I am a Subject of *France* still; and I can tell you, that our King is in himself, what you call a *Jacobite*; and so are the People of *France* in general, except a few of your wary, cunning, self-interested People, who look to, and regard nothing else; and some about the Ministry and Courtiers, who are in the Secrets of this Sort of People, may, upon certain Occasions, divert the King's Thoughts for a Time, and give him prevailing Reasons, at least, to defer such an Affair, if nothing more: And there are proper Seasons for all Things; but as to Courtiers and Ministers of all Countries, they are, like Knaves of all Religions, all the same; and I could say a great deal more

on this Subject than I chuse to do in this Part of the World.

Member. But, prithee, my good Friend, tell me ingeniously a little of your News, and how your Politicks run now? For you used to know more than any Body.

Merchant. How can you want News here, where you have more Daily and Weekly Papers than all the World besides; and then, there is your infallible unerring *Gazette*, which speaks by Authority. Can you question that? If you should Mr. *Member*, I fear you may be set down amongst the *Jacobites*; though for my own Part, it is impossible I should believe the Articles of News, which I see in your Papers every Day, because of my own certain Knowledge, they are many of them downright Lies; and seem to be calculated merely to serve some private Ends, and to impose upon the Publick; and as to our Court of *France*, they are always politick enough to keep their own Secrets at least; and have generally some at Bottom of all their Actions, which seldom break out till they are thoroughly provided to put them in Execution.

Member.

Member. Poh, poh!—leave off all this Grimace; you used to talk your Mind freely, to me at home; and why won't you do so now? For I have wished for such an Opportunity as this a long time; and, to be plain with you, Monsieur, I want to learn as much as possible of all Affairs, against the next Meeting of our Parliament; for if we don't begin then to enquire into Matters, a little stricter than heretofore, I think we may bid adieu to all manner of Thought or Reflection for ever after.

Merchant. Sir, any Thing in my Power, is at your Service, so far as it is consistent with the Interest of my Country; for, tho' you Gentlemen of this Nation value yourselves highly upon your *Liberty* and *Property*, as you call it, and a free Government; I believe, you may have observ'd in the Course of your Travels, that we *French* Slaves, as you are pleased to style us, with our wooden Shoes, are, at least, as tenacious of the Happiness of our Country, as the best Member among the Majority of your Parliament is of your's.

Member. I am sorry to say, Monsieur, that there is too much Truth in your last
Observation;

Observation; but, pray tell me, what it was that could prevail upon your Court to come so suddenly and unexpected, as they did, into a Suspension of Arms, and signing Preliminaries, just at a Time when they seemed to be in so plain and easy a Road to conquer *Holland*, as well as other Places this Campaign; after they had made sure of *Maestricht* without any Interruption; - when the Allied Army, according to our own Accounts, was in no Condition to stop their Progress upon taking this important Place, at their first setting out; and before any proper Army was got together to oppose them in any thing else they had in view? For the *Russian* Troops were then at a great Distance, and too far off to prevent the Evils that might naturally attend this first extraordinary Point gained, in taking of *Maestricht*, before we well knew here in *England*, that the Campaign was opened.

Merchant. Sir, I am of opinion, that if your *English* Guineas could speak, they might give you a tolerable Account of that Affair; and perhaps better than any Body else upon the Continent, except the now Monsieur *Balance* there, if you know

know who that is: And, besides that, Sir, you are to understand, that the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia*, foreseeing, at last, the grand Success which attended the Arms of *France*, and finding also that *England* began to be quite tired of granting such large Subsidies to no manner of purpose, and might soon stop their Hands, there was all the Reason in the World to conclude, that these two Powers might be even reduced to come into any Terms with *France*; and I can't venture to swear, that there was no such thing in Agitation at that very time; or that your Court of *England* had not Reason to dread such a Thing, as well as the Consequences of another unfortunate Campaign; which, after all that had happened before, might be fatal indeed; for which, and many other Reasons, you ought not to be surprized at the Message sent to Monsieur *de Saxe*, to desire a Suspension of Arms, or at *England* and *Holland* running into any thing at that unlucky Crisis, to gain a little breathing Time; which, after the Master-Stroke of Monsieur *Saxe*, about that of *Maestricht* and other Dispositions he had made for what might follow,

low, was unavoidably necessary; and whether it may prove for your Advantage or no, in the End, I can't pretend to say; but just, at the same time, that you seemed to be under this Confusion and Necessity, our whole Country of *France* were in a manner starved for want of Bread, of which they use more than any other Nation in the World; and on this occasion, the People were going together by the Ears, and ready to rebel or enter into any Kind of Schemes, to open a Channel for their Relief; and this Consideration alone, without any other, was sufficient to induce us to agree to a Suspension for the present, well knowing, that we can the better begin again, if Matters are not concluded to our liking; and, be that as it will, I am apt to think the *Dutch*, as well as the rest, will be very cautious how they begin again; and if *England* does not give up *Cape Breton*, *Gibraltar*, *Portmahone*, and what else is expected, I have a strong notion the present Suspension, and entering into Preliminaries, will in no respect better their Condition, or enable them to renew the Fight to any greater Advantage than before.

Member.

Member. I apprehend you well, Monsieur: And I find you have a great Notion of the Power and Force of our *English* Guineas; and that you incline also to think, that somebody on the Continent, or Monsieur *Balance*, as you call him, is no Enemy to——Powerful Arguments and valuable Considerations; and I am certain, besides the many other Reasons you have hinted, and may yet know for your Court's agreeing to the Suspension, that of the Want of Bread is sufficient, without any other Reason whatsoever, on your Parts; tho', on ours, it ought to have been the strongest Reason in the World to the contrary; but, in a Word, we solicited what you, of all things, wanted, at that time, to save you from Starving; and nobody ought to be surpris'd at your Complaisance to us, purely to serve yourselves.

Merchant. Well, Sir, you see how polite and condescending we are: However, Bread, you know, in our Country, is a very precious Thing; for if a Gentleman has but good Bread, Salad, and Wine, he wants for nothing. Have not you seen sometimes five or six *Frenchmen* call for one Bottle of Wine; and in drinking that
single

single Bottle, every Man shall eat a large *French* Loaf of Bread? And if they have Soop, it is stuff'd with Bread; but without it they have nothing, and cannot live.

Member. I know very well what you say to be Fact; for I have seen in the Coffee-houses, ten *French* Loaves eat in drinking as many Dishes of Coffee.

Merchant. I am sensible, Sir, you know these things as well as I do; but there were still many other Inducements, on our Sides, for coming into the Suspension, &c. Our Court was well acquainted of the Grand Fleets and Squadrons you had then at Sea, and in every Quarter of the World, which rendered our getting home our Ships and Merchandize almost impossible: And we knew also, that there was a Grand Expedition designed against our Coasts, which had been prepared with the greatest Care and Secrecy, and just then ready for Execution. And pray, Sir, were not these, and many other Reasons, which none but the Ministry can yet know, very good and weighty Motives for our embracing this Suspension, and entering into Preliminaries,

minaries, without any Hesitation, and as suddenly as you ask'd it?

Member. Ay!—Very good Reasons, indeed; for by this wise political Step you have opened a Channel to every thing you wanted: You can now supply yourselves with large Magazines of Corn, and all other Provisions; can get in all your Harvest and Vintage in Peace and Safety; and can also get home your Ships and Merchandize: You will, by this means, be able to repair your Navy, build new Ships at home, and buy others for your Purpose, in foreign Countries: Your Troops will be eased, refreshed, and completed; your Coffers replenished; and, in a Word, it affords you every thing you can wish; and you may begin the War again, whenever you think it convenient, with more Advantage, and upon a better Prospect of Success than before; for, I believe, our heavy-rump'd Friends the *Dutch*, in particular, will hold long Deliberations, before they enter into new or fresh Quarrels.

Merchant. Lord, Sir, these are things I intended to acquaint you with; but I find you need no such Information. And as to the *Dutch*, Sir, they have had no-
C thing

thing but Commotions and Distractions among them ever since they had a Stadtholder, which, you know, was the meer Will and Act of the Mob; and it is sure impossible, that such a Choice, which opened a Road to all the Outrages and Disorders that have since followed, can be inwardly pleasing to Men of Sense and Fortune; and that may give Room, during the present Cessation of Arms, to bring about a better Understanding between some of the Grandees of *Holland* and our Court of *France*, as the best and surest Way to keep Peace at home; and all the World knows, that their whole Care and Concern is Commerce; and that they are as forward as any People in the World to go to the Devil for Interest; and now they are, I think, pretty well convinced what *France* can do upon Occasion, and of the Ruin they have exposed their Country to by this War: All which makes me imagine, that they will be very cautious of their Actions, in what may be to come; and I fancy, Sir, that the *English* have found no very pleasant Physic in this Land-war.

Member. No, no, Monsieur, the *English*, as you say, have found no pleasing
Physic

Physic in this War on the Continent, except you can call that of being purged of Millions of Money, so, to the enriching of foreign Countries and Dominions; and as to the *Dutch*, we are sensible enough what they are capable of, for their own dear Interest; and how little they regard any thing else; and if they should once take it into their Heads to throw off their Stadtholder again, they may complete it with as much Ease as they chose him, and as they now get their Taxes abolished.

Merchant. Sir, I hope you will pardon me; but your talking with how much Ease they get their Taxes taken off, makes me laugh; Ha—ha—ha; for here you *English* Gentlemen, with your Liberty and Property, you pay Taxes and Excises for every thing you eat, drink, and wear, or can find a Name for; and it is all well, except at certain Times, when you are in the Humour of Threatening; but that commonly dies with your Liquor, and you are very well content again, like good and dutiful Subjects, as I hope you will always continue to be; for tho' a Peace should now be patched up, you cannot expect, that your mortgaged Taxes can cease, any more than the Interest of your

old Debts : And, I believe, whatever Kind of Peace the present Proceedings may produce, it will cost you more than you imagine ; besides *Cape Breton, Gibraltar, Portmahon*, a Settlement for *Don Philip*, and *&c. &c. &c.*—too long to be named.—Ah ! *Mr. Member of Parliament*, we all love your *English* Guineas, as I said before, and they are plenty enough upon the Continent, and do a great deal of Business there in very little Time, more than your Powder and Ball ; for all sorts of People, from *Hanover* to the remotest Parts of the Globe, even to *Saxegotha*, know the Value and Beauty of your Coin now, full as well as yourselves, and, I may add, to much better purpose ; for I am of Opinion you will never find them so forward in making you any Returns, as you have been in making them Remittances.

Member. Ay, ay, Monsieur, you all love our *English* Money too well ; so well, that you scarce leave us any thing at home but Paper ; and that, in the End, will, I fear, prove too light to go to Market with ; but, I perceive, you imagine Money to be one of the grand Ingredients in

in bringing about this Peace, as bad as it looks on our Side.

Merchant. Why, Sir! what signifies how your Money is spent, if it is done for your Service? For your good Parliament having allowed as many Millions as could be asked, for the Service of the present Year, before any Suspension or Preliminaries were entered into; and that most wise Step having saved the grand Expence of the Land War this Campaign, as well as a great Part of your Naval Expences, your Managers are in full Stock of Money. And, pray, what is the Manner of laying it out to any Body? For, I presume, you don't expect the Savings should be accounted for at this Time of *Jubilee*; when all Ranks are posting away, and each endeavouring to excel the other in Gratitude, and in spending Money, for the Good and Glory of that heavenly Spot, which gave Birth to your *best* of Princes.

Member. Pray, Monsieur, how comes you to be so well acquainted with the Nature of our Affairs? I know you are looked upon at Home as a great Politician; and I find you can point out Methods of Excuse for applying, or rather misap-

misapplying our *English* Money; and yet I look upon what you say, in this last Affair, to favour a little of Irony, according to your usual way of thinking.

Merchant. O! God forbid, Sir! that I should attempt to joke upon such sacred Things, which you know to be true.

Member. Yes, yes, Monsieur; I know very well that too much of our Money is spent Abroad, and employ'd to Foreign Purposes; but, notwithstanding what has been, I hope it may not be too late to put a Stop to it for the future; and that every Man in the true Interest of *Great Britain*, will exert themselves for that, and other good Purposes, at our next Meeting. But, Monsieur, pray, among all other Affairs, what do you think of *Prussia*, and how does the Court relish Matters there?

Merchant. Ah!—Sir! that's a secret Gentleman, and a cunning one too: He is his own Minister and chief Manager; and, not to be imposed upon by others: But it is thought he loves Money, as well as any of his Family; and knows as well how to get at it one way or another: However, in *France*, we look upon

upon him to be very much in our Interest, and that there is a deep Understanding between him and our *Louis* the well-beloved: And here I find you look upon him very much in your Interest, which is a kind of Contradiction, according to my Conception of Things; tho' I must own his Management seems to give him an opportunity of tampering with all, by Turns, which he may thank you for, by entering into this ruinous War on the Continent, directly against your own Interest, as a powerful flourishing Island, that could always command Respect from your Neighbours, upon a much better Foundation; but here you have play'd the Devil with yourselves, by attempting to get what you had no manner of occasion for, the Balance of Power on the Continent; and by that vain ridiculous Notion, you have neglected all your own real Interest, lost that Power which you were before supposed to have there, and have thrown the whole Balance into other Hands, very much to your own Prejudice, as well as Disgrace.

Member. Why, Monsieur, I find your Notions of our Affairs, are as just as if
you

you had been born and brought up among us; for by aiming at what we had no occasion for, as you say, the Balance of Power, we have lost every Thing; and have, by our Miscarriages, furnished *Prussia* with such Power as he very well knows how to improve to his own Advantage: And it is certain, that every Thing has concurred to render him more powerful than ever could be imagined; but I verily believe, there are some People that would be glad of an opportunity to have a fair Slap at him, and to lower his new Top-sails a little.

Merchant. Ay, Sir; that I believe is true enough; for the Queen of *Hungary*, as well as others, are pretty well convinced of his good Dispositions; but pray, Mr. Member, what had you to do with their Quarrels and Squabbles upon the Continent, except it was purely to do Service to your own second Country, dear precious *Hanover*? Why have you not taken proper Care of your Selves, and your own natural Balance, to your noble invincible Naval Strength? To what purpose have you been squandering away so many Millions of your Money, running in Debt, loading your Country

with

with an insupportable Load of Taxes, and sacrificing the Lives of so many thousands of your brave innocent Subjects? And what are you to get by all this? Nothing but the Inconveniencies before-mentioned, and to part with *Cape Breton, Gibraltar, Portmahone*, a Settlement for Don Philip, and several other things, as an Equivalent for Restitutions to be made by our King of *France* to the Queen of *Hungary*, the *Dutch*, and others upon the *Continent*: This is noble Generosity indeed! an original Undertaking, and such as I dare say no Country in the World will ever copy after.

Member. All this Monsieur that you say, the good People of *England* know too much of; but alas! we have had the Misfortune to be led and managed by a Set of Men that could never have the true Interest of their own Country at Heart, but have acted in every Respect diametrically opposite to it; or else we might have convinced all *Europe*, long ago, of that Power in ourselves, which nothing could counterbalance had we apply'd it as we ought from the Beginning; for let what would be among you

on the Continent, our Fleet was always sufficient to do every thing we could wish or desire for the Good of *England*; and to command the Attention and Respect of our Neighbours upon all Occasions; and that ought to have been a satisfactory Balance of Power to any People in their Senses, and in our Situation.

Merchant. What you say of your Fleet is undeniable Sir; but as to your Managers they must be a most vile, wicked Set indeed, to suffer a brave Nation as yours is, to be brought to such a Pitch of Destruction; but absolutely Sir, I begin to think, whenever Men commence Ministers they commence ——— Ay, that they do, whatever you can think of that is bad enough to call them; Why, Sir, we have such *Leviathans* among us, tho' our King is nothing but all Goodness, and the truly well-beloved of his People, who are thoroughly satisfied that whatever happens wrong must be owing to his Ministers, and them only: But, my God, Sir, you have here a Parliament, the Representatives of the People, chosen by themselves as the Guardians of their Liberties, and every Thing that concerns them; and how is it possible that they should

should suffer any thing to be done, or carried on, contrary to your real Interest, and the Happiness of your Country?

Membr. Ah! my Friend, what you say is all right; but you know there may be bad Members in Parliament as well as bad Ministers; and how can we help it? for a Majority bears down all before them.

Merchant. O Lord, Sir! what a Way of arguing is this? How can the People help it? Pray why do they choose such wicked base Men as are not to be trusted?

Member. But, Monsieur, don't you remember, a while ago, you was speaking of our *English* Guineas, and what mighty things they can bring about in all Parts of the World, &c.

Merchant. Yes, I believe I might hint something of the Force of your Money in other Countries, and upon other Occasions; but sure you don't accept of Guineas to cut your own Throats, and for agreeing to ruin yourselves and your Posterity for ever? Nay, nay, if that's the Case, and that such Monsters can exist among you; for God's sake hold your Tongues, and never find Fault with other Countries for taking your Money to ruin you,

you, when you shew them the Way at home; and sure, of all sorts of People, Self-murderers are the most abominable.

Member. That's a just Observation of you again, Monsieur; and, as I pretty well know it to be true, I can say nothing against it; for I am sensible all the Miseries we now groan under, and which are hourly increasing, is really and truly owing to our own vicious, corrupt, and base Proceedings at home; for if we were but faithful and just to ourselves, we might bid Defiance to the whole World; and could live more independent of our Neighbours than any other People upon Earth.

Merchant. Good Mr. Member, don't you imagine, that *France*, as well as others, are thoroughly well acquainted with that; and know the Nature of your Constitution, and what would be for your Advantage, as well as yourselves? Ay, and perhaps better; for though we believe implicitly in Matters of Faith, with Regard to Religion, and a future Happiness, I can assure you we don't do so in point of public Affairs, or our worldly Interest; yet I find you in *England* are such thorough good Subjects, I shan't touch upon Christianity, as to believe and confide intirely in

in your Representatives in Parliament, tho' you find yourselves ever so much deluded and ensnared by them. And let me tell you, Sir, plainly, that we know all your Affairs so well, that the political self-interested Part among us, will, I believe, even look upon it to be the Interest of *France* to keep you divided, and in Disensions among yourselves, till such Time as they can want no Advantage over you, or that it is no more in your Power to grant them any.

Member. Egad, Monsieur, I have ever thought so, and so does most of the honest disinterested People in *England*, who are any way capable of judging between Right and Wrong; but pray now tell me, as you know I saw a great deal of the Zeal of your People, in general, for the Chevalier's Cause, when the young Gentleman was in *Scotland*, what is the Reason, that the whole has ceased ever since; and that your Court seems now to drop that Affair quite?

Merchant. Sir, since we have talked so much of *English* Guineas here and there, and in all Cases, I very much question, whether they have not, first and last, travelled pretty fast upon that Occasion too.

however, as to the *Young Gentleman*, when he went to *Scotland*, I believe it is well known that he did it upon his own private Bottom; and was no otherwise provided with Money, or any thing, but what he borrowed upon his own Jewels; which made the Undertaking, when known, appear the more extraordinary and surprising: And what is it that may not be expected, *even hereafter*, from such an enterprising Genius, after the Experience he has now had? But, Sir, when the King of *France*, who was then in Camp with his Army, just before the Siege of *Ostend*, received a Letter from this young Gentleman in *Scotland*, acquainting him of his being arrived there, and that the People began to join him very fast, &c. he could scarce believe what he saw under his Hand, so unexpected it was; when, upon shewing it to Monsieur *de Saxe*, and others about him, it plainly appeared to be so; and, soon after the Confusion it created all over *Great Britain*, and the sudden extraordinary Success he had in defeating General *Cope*, gave a great Number of People very good Reason to believe, that he was in a *very fair way* to succeed, even by means

means, of his own People, as he called them, without any other Assistance. Therefore, Sir, it could not be impolitic in us, for two very *substantial* Reasons at that time, to endeavour to give him some Assistance. *First*, to support the great and useful Diversion, which this Affair made, in Favour of our Undertakings, then upon the Continent: And, *secondly*, for fear he should do all the Work himself, without our Aid; in which case, by *St. Louis*, Sir, he might have proved a very troublesome disgusted Neighbour to us; and, I believe, we might have entered into Preliminaries to the Day of Judgment, before *certain Things*, which we have Reason to hope for now, would have been comply'd with. And, &c.

Member. Why truly, Monsieur, agreeable to what you say, of our Money's travelling on this occasion, as well as others, I very well remember, about the Times of your Embarkations, and when the young Gentleman was in *Scotland*, &c. that there were strange Imputations and strong Notions among you, that some of your Governors, and other capable People, inclined to delay Matters, rather

than forward them; for which the free open undesigning Part of your Country, thought there were more substantial Reasons than were publickly known; and you, among the rest, used to shrug up your Shoulders, and shake your Head, now and then, as if you did not think all right at bottom: But, upon the whole, I find that the Prospect he had of succeeding induced you, in good Policy, to endeavour in a kind of a hurry, to give him some Assistance, or at least to make as great a Shew of so doing as you could, least he should compleat the Work without you; and, upon that occasion, prove a sort of stiff troublesome Neighbour to you; so that one way and t'other, it pretty plainly appears, that you have a special regard to your own Interest, as well as the *dear Dutch*, or any other People.

Merchant. Ah! Sir!—that is common every where, and will scarce be out of Fashion among your great Men,——as they are call'd, and the Courtiers, during your Time or mine; for I have observed in almost every Circumstance of Life, that the little Honour and Sincerity which is remaining among Men, reigns
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more with the middling Kind of People, in all Parts of the World, who have had any tolerable Education, than amongst others, whose Birth, without any thing else, ought to qualify them for much greater, and better Things, than what we see them every Day capable of: Therefore, Mr. Member, don't imagine that I would swear for the Honour, and Honesty of every Body about our King, or in Authority under him, any more than you would for the like Virtues in a Majority of your Brother Members; but at the same time, I am very certain, that our King acts upon no other Principle, but that of Honour, Truth and Sincerity; and when the Affairs in *Scotland* were depending, he gave his positive Orders to do every Thing necessary for the young Gentleman's Service; and absolutely concluded, that the Duke *de Rich-lieu*, with the *Irish* Brigade, and a great many Thousands more of his best Troops had embarked from *Boulogne* and *Calais*, according to his Command, and that they were safe landed in *England*; when to his great Surprise, and which put him into a violent Passion, he was told, that they were prevented by contrary

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Winds,

Winds and Tides, and a large Fleet of Men of War, &c. which were in Sight, and sailing about Night and Day, to hinder their Landing; and, in a word, that it could not then be done; but sure this can't be any Fault in the King, nor could he have any Hand in their bad Management, who were employed; of which it is said, there was a great deal, &c. &c.

Member. I assure you, Monsieur, without Flattery, that I look upon you as a Man of Truth, void of Deceit; and I have heard from others, who know very well, that there was abundance of wretched, bad, weak Management in that Affair, as you say.

Merchant. O ! Diable ! Sir, nothing was ever worse conducted.

Member. But, pray Monsieur, to what, and to whom, do you think all this was owing ?

Merchant. As to that, Sir, it may be very sufficient for another long Conversation, and is too tedious to enter into at present; but you may depend upon it, there was no Fault in the King at that time; and the immediate Managers should know, whether there was any in the Ministers, or not ?

Member.

Member. I must own, Monsieur, that by the King's giving the positive Orders you mention, and every thing being provided accordingly, it looks as if he was in Earnest at that Time; and the Managers, I should think, might easily perceive, whether the Ministers were so, or not; which I never heard any Particulars of. But still, it has not appeared, that there was any Design of acting in that Affair since the young Gentleman's Defeat in *Scotland*, or his Return into *France*.

Merchant. Sir, I believe that may be true; but then let me acquaint you with something, which, perhaps, you little dream of, and yet I am pretty sure it is Fact; That if the Courts of *France* and *Spain* had nothing in View for themselves, and did not want the Restitution of certain great Places, and Privileges, from *England*; I believe you would find them more zealous and forward for that Cause than they are now; and I am almost convinced, that this is the political Notions of some of their Ministers; and, let me tell you, the Ministers in our Countries bear a great Sway, and their Advice is very much regarded, especially at certain critical Times and Seasons, as the present may be; when, find-

finding what a bad Condition *England* is in by this Land-war, and the Necessities they are reduced to for a Peace, at any Rate, they may reasonably conclude this to be the best Time to ask all they want, and look upon it as the most favourable Opportunity that may ever happen for their Purpose.

Member. But pray now, Monsieur, does not your Politicians think, if they had endeavoured to finish the young Gentleman's Affairs, and it had succeeded, that he might not grant them as many and great Advantages, in Return, as they can now expect by a Peace, and the giving up *Cape Breton, Gibraltar, Port-mahone*; and agreeing to all other Matters said to be stipulated in the present preliminary Articles, &c.

Merchant. O, Sir! that's a long Question, and not easily resolved; for consider, Mr. Member, this Family abroad are supposed to be *Roman Catholics*, tho' it is possible the young Gentleman is no Bigot in any respect: However, if he was to declare himself a Protestant, I dare say few of the *English* would believe it; so that, in that respect, he may as well continue as he is; but yet, these Circumstances, duly
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considered, if ever that Family was to succeed in *England*, before *George*, Sir, they must have a special Care how they behave, and must never give into any thing against the general Sense of the People, or that so much as borders upon foreign Interest; and as the Body of the Merchants of *England*, and all other People, except Courtiers and Pensioners, are absolutely against parting with *Cape Breton*, and all the rest that is talked of, *par Dieu*, what might they not do, if that Family was to agree to any such thing, was it in their Powers. By *Jove*, Sir, they might call aloud, as soon as they pleased, The Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender; in all which enough would join, right or wrong; and they might soon be sent a-grazing again: So, Sir, I am humbly of Opinion, the Courts of *France* and *Spain* may think it highly necessary to get all these Places in Possession, and their Settlements well fixed, and adjusted, before they can think of doing any thing, else, even if they intended it.

Member. Heyday, Monsieur! what's all this you talk of now? Can you imagine, if these Places are of such Consequence to *England*, and so dear to the People, that
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our present good Government should part with them any more than others? Why, Sir, you surprise me in this very much.

Merchant. Sir, I beg your Pardon if I have said any thing wrong; but give me Leave to tell you, that our Politicians have made it a constant Observation, that the People of *England* never did so much in their Lives for any Family upon their Throne as for the present: They know, and see how fond you are of gratifying them in every thing they ask; and you are so truly and dutifully fond of them, that if they had any Faults, which you know, Monsieur Member, is impossible, Love is blind, and cannot see; for tho' they go when they will, come when they will, and spend what they will, either at home or abroad, it is no Matter which, I am sure you think it a very great Happiness, as appears through all your Behaviour: Therefore, Sir, is it not more likely, that we should succeed in our Demands and Expectations with such as you love so well, than with others? I believe, at least, good Mr. Member, that we think so; and you know, according to your old Proverbs, that Delays are dangerous; that one Bird in Hand is worth two in the Bush;

Bush ; and, in fine, that what may be thought a Fault in one Person, may pass for a Virtue in another, especially in the Eyes of such as admire and adore them.

Member. But, Monsieur, Monsieur, hold ; you run quite out of the Way now ; and this is a strange Method of Reasoning ; for, in common Gratitude, were there no other Motive, our uncommon extraordinary Regard and Affection to the present Family on the Throne, with our Readiness to gratify and indulge them, in every thing they wish or desire, is one of the strongest Reasons in the World, that they should prefer our Interest to all other Considerations upon Earth, and do more for us, in Return, than we can well ask or expect : Therefore, my Friend, I hope the very Reasons you give for having your unreasonable Demands complied with, will prove one of the best Arguments in our Favour ; and that both you, and *Spain*, will find yourselves very much mistaken in your exorbitant Expectations.

Merchant. That's all very well, Mr. Member ; but you shall take all the Gratitude of Mankind, particularly Court-gratitude, and I will take the Self-interest ; and, when we put them into two Scales, which

which Side do you think the Balance will turn to? I fancy you will be as far to seek for it as *England* is, by means of the glorious Land-war: And you may think as you please, Sir, but, I believe you will find, that if any Peace takes place at present, there will be some advantageous Articles in it, with regard to *Hanover*, as well as any other Place: And pray, Mr. Member, don't you think such a thing very natural; and that a Man should take some Care of his own hereditary Dominions, as well as of that which is only a Settlement during Pleasure, and as long as they behave well; which I understand to be the fundamental Principles of the *English* Revolution: Therefore, pray, Sir, leave off all your Murmurings and Discontents, and consider these things in a fair Light, as the Fruits of your own Acts and Deeds; and then you ought to be content with whatever happens.

Member. But, Monsieur, our own Acts and Deeds were never designed to ruin our own Country, but to preserve and protect it; and if ever we should find that neglected, by means of our own Choice, it is then our Duty, for the Interest of our injured Friends and Country, to endeavour,
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by all the lawful and equitable Means we have left, to procure a Redress of our Grievances : This, Monsieur, is the happy Privilege of the Subjects of *England*, by virtue of what we call *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter of *England*; and as this is a Power, which I hope can never be wrested from us, we ought to take a little care of our selves; and I hope also, that the Parliament will join in so doing; and that they may always be able to prevail upon his Majesty, to hearken to every thing that can be thought of, or proposed, for the true Interest of his loving, dutiful Subjects, of *Great Britain*.

Merchant. The Parliament, you say, *Mr. Member*! Did you not tell me something, a while ago, about some Sort of People among them, as well as others, that love Money to such a Degree, as to join in the Ruin of their Country and Posterity for it? Ah!—*Mr. Member*! if these are the Gentry, on whom you depend to take care of your Interest, and to support your Liberties and Properties, as you call them, I believe you build your Hopes upon a sandy, rotten Foundation.

Friend. *Member*.

Member. Why truly, Monsieur, I must acknowledge, that you Foreigners, who know any thing of our Proceedings for many Years past, may very reasonably think so; and that you have all the room imaginable to ridicule, and make a Jest of our Expectations; but, notwithstanding all that, some of us ought to persevere, and endeavour to hold out to the End, in hopes of being saved; and when the Destruction, as at present, seems to become general, sure the most hardned and abandon'd of all must begin to blush for Shame; and if they have no regard left for themselves, let them, in common Compassion, shew a little for their innocent Posterity; whose Burdens and Punishments, after all they can now do, will be full more than sufficient for them to labour with, as they may expect to be visited with the Sins of their Fathers, before the Time of their Repentance, to the third and fourth Generation.

Merchant. Sir, I remember Affairs myself, a great many Years; and that this has been the Notion of one Part of your Kingdom all that while; and I know, as well, that it has all proved to no manner of purpose; which may prove to be your
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Cafe much longer to come, or as long as you are blessed with such good, upright Members, and Managers; who, being all of your own chusing, you can have no manner of pretence to find fault with them; and tho' you should, it signifies not a Button; for you have put yourselves under their Protection for full six Years to come, at least; so that you seem to have a long time to look before you for a Redress of Grievances, if you have no other Method of procuring it.

Member. You are entirely right, Monsieur, in your present Remarks; but what would you have us do? For we cannot proceed to help ourselves, but in a Parliamentary Method.

Merchant. But, Sir, if your Parliamentary Method of seeking Redress can be to no manner of purpose, to what purpose is your Parliament? And if your Parliament will not regard your just Complaints and Remonstrances, sure your good and gracious King can always do it; and can give you full Relief, and deliver you in one Breath from their Bondage, at any time, and notwithstanding any mistaken Choice you may have made: For, even in our arbitrary Country, as you

call it, the King is always ready to hear the Complaints of the Publick, and is as ready to punish all such as transgress against the publick Good, and the Happiness of his People; and, in that case, I think we are full as happy as you are with your Parliament, and much more than you can be under the Influence of a bad one; to whom, right or wrong, you are generally obliged to serve out your Apprenticeship: And, upon my Word, *Mr. Member*, I look upon that to be a very indifferent Proof of your grand Liberty and Property, which you boast so much of all the World over.

Member. Why, Monsieur, these Observations of yours, are very just and reasonable; and certainly as you say, by a proper and dutiful Application to his Majesty, we ought to hope for Relief; nor can any Body question our succeeding, in my Opinion, upon a clear and just Representation of our Hardships, and the Ruin and Disgrace which is brought upon the Nation, either by Ignorance or Design, and perhaps both in some Cases; and as to our Liberties and Properties, of which, as you observe, we used to boast so much, I must own for many Years

Years past, that we have more the Sound of it, than any thing in reality; especially since we have been tied down to our Yokes from one seven Years to another.

Merchant. O! Sir! I will tell you wherein you still preserve your Liberty and Property to an extraordinary useful Purpose: That a drunken Coachman, Porter, Waterman, or Shoe-black, may, when he thinks proper abuse a Gentleman, a Lord or a Duke, and call him a Black Guard, &c. &c. &c. or knock him down if he does not approve of that Language; and, in this Point, you have certainly more Liberty and Property, if it can be so called, than all the World besides: But all that does not free you from Taxes, nor procure you more advantageous Terms of Peace from your Enemies, &c.

Member. There you are right again, Monsieur: But, I assure you, that vain ridiculous Liberty pleases some Sort of People so well, that it makes them pass by their greater Misfortunes with the more Indifference; and they can scold and bawl themselves at any time out of all Resentment; and, after that, can be

content with the Pleasure of talking of the mighty Things they did with their Tongues; and this is so well known to be our Tempers, among the People of any common Sense, that it is a Handle with bad Men in Power, for imposing on us; For, say they, let them exclaim, and say what they please, it will be but nine Days Wonder; for in that time, by railing and drinking, they forget all Injuries and Resentment; and, if not, it is only putting something new and pleasing in the News-Papers, whether true or false it matters not, and that gives fresh Life, and elevates them above all the World.

Merchant. Well, Sir, this is all very fine; and you are very good Subjects, as well as good Christians: For if the Government thinks it proper to take your Coat, you are willing to give them your Cloak also; provided you may now and then, when you come to consider a little, be at liberty to scold and make a noise; and that, perhaps, when you have least occasion. But, pray, Mr. Member, what does your People here think of the Dutch, and their present Proceedings? You see how they succeed in getting their heavy Taxes

Taxes taken off; not that I approve, by any means, their first violent Methods; but, in short, it appears, by all Circumstances, that their Stadtholder inclines very much to see them redressed, let what will be his Motives; and, I believe, it may be owing, in a great measure, to the firm Resolution which the People at first set out with: And tho' some of the great ones, and most of the better Sort of People, did not appear publicly in the first unjustifiable Undertakings, it looks as if they were no Enemies to the Experiment; and, I believe, from what it has produced, they don't a little applaud the Success and good Management of their Mob-Leaders.

Member. Why, really Sir, it is very happy, that their first Mobbish unwarrantable Proceedings should take that lucky Turn to procure so much Happiness to their Friends and Country; but you will be surpris'd now, at what I am going to tell you, tho' it's Fact; and that is, that if the People here were to attempt to go, in any Body, to endeavour a Redress of such Things as the Dutch complained of, and tho' it was to be done in the most quiet dutiful Manner that is possible,

possible, we have Laws in being that might encourage some Sort of People to make it criminal; and it is very much to be questioned, whether it would not be attempted to bring such an Undertaking under the Denomination of a Riot?

Merchant. A Riot! what the plague is that, Mr. Member?

Member. You are to know, Sir, that we have a Law, which allows, that if five People, or more, are gather'd together, a Proclamation may be made for them to disperse immediately, and if they refuse so doing, the Soldiery may fire upon them; and such as are taken up, may be try'd and hang'd for it, tho' they were to meet upon ever so lawful an Occasion; provided the Court, and a Jury, construes their Meeting in that Sense.

Merchant. O! *Mon Dieu!* My God, what is all this? Why, Mr. Member, this is something I never knew before; tho' I am pretty well acquainted with the Nature of your ancient Constitution.

Member. Ay, ay, Sir; but there have been many strange and very extraordinary Alterations made, since the Times which you may have consulted; another of which is, that by a Suspension of

of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which, of late Years is comply'd with at Pleasure, any Person, Lord or Commoner, may be imprisoned during the Will of the King, without knowing his Crime, or being able to procure either a Trial, or his Liberty by Bail; which used to be one of the great and valuable Liberties of the poor People of *England*, above all other Countries: But, thus Monsieur, you may see, we can contrive Ways and Means to be as arbitrary as you are, or any other Country, upon occasion.

Merchant. Upon occasion, you say, Mr. Member! Why, Sir, if you have every thing you want, and when you want it, no Body upon Earth can desire more; for our grand Monarch of *France* never exercises his Power, but when he has occasion; and whoever can do that has as much Power as he, call it by what Name you will. As to your Parliament, it plainly appears, that a Majority among them can do what they please; and it may be reasonably presumed, that every Thing they have done must have been entirely right and just, and approved as such; or else it is very strange they should never have been dissolved for so many Years

Years past, at any other Time but that appointed, notwithstanding all your Murmurs and Complaints; and this gives me all the Reason in the World to believe, that your long Noise and Clamours proceed from a kind of discontented Disposition in yourselves, arising from your Party Quarrels and Disputes, and your Dissensions in Religion; for that, as the Poet says, you are such as no God can govern, nor no King can please; and yet, whatever is done, in that Parliamentary Way as you call it, tho' ever so much against your Interest and the general Sense of the Nation, is counted quite wholesome; and by giving it that Name, instead of Arbitrary, you would have the World believe you are an entire free Nation, and no way liable to Taxes, standing Armies, &c. &c. &c. or any thing else that borders upon Arbitrary Power. So be it then, Mr. Member, if you will have it so; and while you are pleased with your Way, I am sure we are as well pleased in ours; and shall ever look upon it, full as well, to be chiefly governed by one good Man, as by a Majority of bad ones, who act as one upon occasion; which, in common Sense,

Sense, is one and the same thing, according to your Proceedings, since I have been capable of knowing any thing.

Member. I am of Opinion, Monsieur, that we are looked upon as a sort of Discontented never to be satisfied People; and that some evil Men gain their Ends by such mean Misrepresentations; and thereby endeavour to impose upon the Royal Prerogative; or else sure they might, before this Time, have met with that Indignation which they have so justly deserved; but at present, Monsieur, our Misfortunes under wicked Managers are become so conspicuous to the whole Nation, that nothing can screen the Guilty any longer, if we proceed, as we ought, to a thorough Inquiry into the original Sources and real Causes of our present Miseries and Disgrace; for it is not their Forms of acting that can extenuate the Guilt, or excuse those Crimes which cry aloud for public Justice; and as you justly observe, Monsieur, we had better, at any time, be under the Will of one good Man than a Number, who are always ready to agree with one, to impose upon us in Form; for a Parliamentary Oppression is as bad as an arbitrary one, to all Intents and Purposes, and

and I may add, much worse; because it is violating the Trust reposed in them by the People, and perverting those noble wholesome Designs which, were intended for the Good and Safety of Posterity, to the most wicked evil Purposes that human Baseness, or Cruelty, can suggest.

Merchant. Upon my Word, Mr. Member, these are terrible Affairs to any People capable of Reflection; and begar, Sir, it is a very great Pity, that so good a worthy People as the *English* naturally are, should be so monstrously abused by Strangers, as well as betrayed and sold by their own Constituents; and, at the same time, what can be said in Excuse for such as resolve to be deaf to all manner of friendly wholesome Advice; and still obstinately pursue the same wicked Measures which has reduced them to their present miserable Condition; as well as caress and vindicate the very Men who have been the sole Author of all the Calamities they now labour under, and what must hereafter attend them as the Consequences of their own misguided Prejudice and Infatuations; the former of which is so artfully nursed and kept up among you, as to lead you into all Kinds of Errors; for if a Man incommo

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Conversation talks a little rationally, it's ten to one but it is soon whispered in Company, that he is a *Jesuit*, and every Body is advised to be upon their Guard; and if he attempts to find any Fault with your publick Proceedings, or to have any Sense of the Miseries and Misfortunes of his Country, he is at once a *Jacobite*, or disaffected to the present Administration: And thus, Mr. Member, your good People run on in unthoughtful Errors, and unreasonable Prejudice against their best Friends, and seem to take greater Delight in so doing, than in hearkening to any thing that may afford them Relief.

Member. I protest, my good Friend, all these Remarks of yours are literally true; and I fear it will continue to be our Case, till such time as we are reduced to a much lower Degree of Necessity, and Destruction; for I now look upon our unfortunate distressed Country, in the same Light as that of a most profligate, wicked and obstinate Sinner, hardened and abandoned to all manner of Vice: Upon whom no Advice can prevail, nor any Thing make the least useful Impression, 'till he is irrecoverably ruin'd, and brought to his Death-bed Repentance; and in like manner,

ner, I believe the unhappy infatuated People of *England*, must be reduced to their last Stake, before they can be made sensible of their Follies, and the Injuries they sustain; and then, perhaps, when it is too late; when what they have remaining may be of little or no Use to them; and when their whole Country is neither worth keeping or giving away, they will repent of their Actions, and strenuously struggle for that very Relief, which they so very long, and often before, spurn'd at and despised.

Merchant. What you say, Sir, now, we see Instances of it constantly in private Life, and among our Children; and our Friends and Neighbours, who are every Day reduced to the utmost Necessities and Distress, purely through their own Perverseness and Obstinacy; and are, by that means, obliged to lead the Remainder of their Days in Poverty and Misery. But, Mr. *Member*, is it possible in your Country, which you would have all the World believe to be more happy in its Government and Laws than any other Nation, that you can't find a Method of redressing the innumerable Hardships which you seem to labour under? Sure nothing

nothing can prevent it upon a proper and dutiful Representation of Facts; and tho' the Majority of the People were base and corrupt, let all the good join in a firm Resolution to set forth their Grievances, in order to try the Issue; and then, but not before, it is time enough to give up the Cause; let, I say, the honest, disinterested, independent Part of the Nation, apply, in a legal manner, to his Majesty, for that Redress which is due to a free People: And if the Knaves and Enemies to their Country should not join with you, it is the greater Credit to your Undertaking; and you may justly conclude, that one honest Man must get the better, of ten that are not so, in the Approbation of a good and righteous Prince; and, be that your Encouragement: So, Mr. Member, as our Time is at present pretty far spent, I shall only say, in few Words, that if you can't find sufficient among you, for such a just Purpose as this, I beg you will never more, in my Hearing, talk of your Liberty and Property as an *English* Man.

Member. Well, Monsieur, I must own myself infinitely obliged to you for this kind Interview, as well as for your open
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frank Conversation; and your Notions are so candid, and well-grounded, that I wish every Man in *England* was of your Sentiments; however, I hope all honest Men will join, and endeavour to Stem this Torrent of Miseries which pours down so fast upon us, before it is quite too late; or else, as you say, we should no more talk of our Liberties and Properties; but here's your Health, my honest Friend, and pray let me see you every Day while you are in Town.

Merchant. Mr. Member, ten thousand Thanks to you, and I shall certainly wait on you as often as possible; for, Sir, I like and love every honest Man, without any Distinction of Religion or Country; and I have all the Reason in the World to think that you and I shall always agree in that Point; so my worthy Mr. Member, your most obedient Servant.

Member. Adieu to you, good Monsieur, at present. *Adieu.*

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HA V I N G thus finished the foregoing Conversation, I shall only beg Leave to observe, That Kingdoms in general are a Policy of Government, wherein some command, and the rest obey; and their Obedience and Subjection is for their own Good and Interest; but where the Government has no Tendency, or Respect to the People's Good, it cannot be called a Government, or Kingdom, but Tyranny.

The greatest and most noble Accomplishments of a King, and the chief Ornaments of his Crown is to rule well; to love his Subjects; to have a Heart intirely actuated with pure Impulses, and strong Inclinations for the Advancement and Wellfare of those that he governs, more than for his own Good; from whence, as from a pure Fountain, flow all other Virtues, Offices, and Duties, that are essential to constitute a good King; but a Tyrant is byass'd, and directs all his Actions and Councils to the Establishment of his own Interest. " It is a noble Passage that is related of a General, who declined his own Rest, " and

“ and turned Centinel that his poor Men
 “ might be refresh’d with Sleep and Re-
 “ pose; whose noble and sweet Conde-
 “ scension sounded louder thro’ his Army
 “ than his Drums and Trumpets; and
 “ more powerfully secured to him the
 “ Affections and Hearts of his Followers
 “ than all the Gold and Silver he was
 “ Master of could have done.” A good
 Prince is ever solicitous for his People; exerts his Vigilance and Sagacity to detect and remove all Impediments and approaching Dangers that can threaten them; will even watch and disquiet himself to preserve their Ease and Safety; has always about him a Father’s Heart; and carries his Subjects in his Bosom; and every Symptom of Sorrow and Grievance among them, naturally makes him enquire into the Causes of their Complaints and Uneasiness; which, by true Affection, is soon transmitted to his Spirits, and creates Anxieties in his Heart, and Pangs in his Soul, “ Whereby he will save the Chil-
 “ dren of the Needy, and break in Pieces
 “ the Oppressor.
 “ Better is it to be a poor, and wise
 “ Child, than an old and foolish King,
 “ who regards no Admonitions, *Ecc. iv. 13.*
 “ The

(55)
" The Princes shall no more oppress my
" People : Therefore, O Princes ! remove
" Violence and Spoil, and execute Judg-
" ment and Justice : Take away your
" Exactions from my People, saith the
" Lord God, *Ezek. xlv. 8, 9.* And
let all the good People of *England* say, in
one Voice. *Amen.*

F I N I S.



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